

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be given to any communication unless it is accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for its receipt. All communications for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

That precious traitor Gustavus Smith, once the Democratic Commissioner of New-York, is said by *The Richmond Sentinel* to be in the service of the State of Georgia, and "we hope (says the editor) that the means will be afforded him to show himself the great officer which he has everywhere heretofore had the credit of being." There is a precious old of sarcasm in calling upon this Smith, who sneaked away from New Orleans without firing a gun, to stop the march of Gen. Sherman's army.

About 50 deserters from our armies arrived at City Point from the Valley. They were captured by Sheridan in his campaign. The larger number of them were deserters who, having deserted and joined the Rebel army, were sent to the Shenandoah Valley as there was less danger of their being identified if captured. A court with Gen. Cullis at the head, has been ordered to City Point to try them.

Owing to information that Southerners and Rebel sympathizers in certain Western towns are manufacturing chivalry, and collecting at convenient points, shot, shell and cannon, the Canadian Government has issued the proclamation prohibiting the exportation or carrying, coastwise or by inland navigation, of arms or ammunition.

Some of the Rebel papers grin ghastly over Sherman's dangerous experiment of marching across the State of Georgia, and predict that he will meet with the fate of Burgoyne. Do they not know that Burgoyne was confronted by Northern soldiers contending for freedom, while Sherman is to meet only Southern conscription fighting for slavery?

The latest information in possession of the Government authorities is that Richmond papers of Tuesday contain a dispatch from Meade on Sunday Gen. Sherman was within eighteen miles of that city and marching upon it. The belief is maintained in high military quarters that before now Meade has fallen.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Washington says that the published account of a conversation between Mr. Seward and Viscount Trevelyan of the French Legation has no foundation in fact. Viscount Trevelyan has not been in Washington for eight months past. It is understood that he is now Secretary of the French Legation at Brussels. No conversation of the character referred to was held with any person.

Gov. Curtin was a visitor yesterday at the Produce Exchange in this city. He was cordially greeted by a large crowd of merchants, and of course made a brief speech. Gen. Hiram Wallbridge also spoke, and offered local resolutions, after which the jovial Rufus P. Andrews had some good things to say. It was a jolly time.

A convention of delegates from the various Freedmen's Relief Associations was convened yesterday morning at the Sanitary Commission Rooms in Washington, to take into consideration measures to advance the interests of the cause, and for such special legislation as will tend to the elevation of the freedmen.

On the night of the 17th inst., Mr. John Jürgen Meinken, of Freehold, N. J., was murdered, and his body secreted under a stack of hay. He was robbed of \$1,500 in gold. The Governor offers a reward of \$500 each upon conviction, for two men who are strongly suspected of having committed the crime.

Capt. Winslow had a public reception by the citizens of Roxbury, on Tuesday evening, in Fitts Hall, followed by a grand banquet at the Norfolk House.

The receipts of the National Sailors' Fair at Boston, which closed on Tuesday evening, have not been correctly and clearly ascertained, but will exceed \$300,000.

We are again indebted to Purser R. W. Albert, of the steamer *Empire*, from Havana, for the prompt delivery of our packages and correspondence.

The monitor *Dictator* went down the bay from the North River, on Tuesday afternoon, and returned yesterday evening.

The vacancies in the United States District Judgeships in Louisiana, Missouri and Delaware, will not be filled until the meeting of Congress.

The canals of New-York State will be closed for the season on the 8th of December.

The total amount of treasury received in San Francisco for ten days, is nearly \$2,500,000.

Gold opened at 22 1/2, and was steady for some hours; it then rose. There was no large buying, and the day was on the rise till 2 1/2, closing at 2 1/2. Large amounts were offered at short seller's option without buyers. Government stocks continue strong and in demand by investors. After the call the market was a little firmer, but closed dull and quiet. Money is very abundant at seven per cent; stock houses, and large balances remain idle. In commercial paper only a moderate business.

This being Thanksgiving Day, we shall print no Evening Editions. The morning edition of this day will be as usual to our regular subscribers.

We have at last the official vote from all the Counties of this State except New-York. There may be a few trifling changes in the ultimate canvass, but they will be unimportant. The grand result is as follows:

	Union	Democratic
President in 1860	3,240,730	3,122,519
President in 1864	3,282,730	3,061,634
Governor in 1862	2,262,397	3,061,634
Governor in 1864	2,262,397	3,061,634
Union majority on President in 1860	50,136	
Union majority on President in 1864	6,084	
Increase of Union vote on President, 1864	43,424	
Increase of Democratic vote, 1864		43,424
On total vote in 1860, 55,568, or about 8 1/2 per cent. On Governor, the Union increase from 1862 is 73,679, and the Democratic increase, 54,639—in all, 128,290. Governor Fenton has 846 more votes than President Lincoln, while ex-Governor Seymour is 665 behind McClellan.		

The banquet of the Central Union Campaign Club last evening at the Metropolitan, in honor of the great victory of the Union in the late Election, was a brilliant success. The President of the Club, Charles S. Spencer, esq., presided, and speeches were made by him, Surveyor Wakeman, Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, S. B. Chittenden, William E. Dodge, George Odyke, Horace Greeley, David Dudley Field, William M. Evarts, Senator Morgan, Senator Sherman of Ohio, Secretary Depew, and others. The speeches were not concluded until late this morning.

The unhappy *Express* is ostensibly dismal over the assumed fact that Mosby is going to hang man for man in case any of his guerrillas are executed. The *Express* mildly reprehends the Union side for harshness, and secretly rejoices in Mosby's work. Did anybody ever

hear of a Rebel outrage, from the systematic murder of Union prisoners by starvation (see Dr. Valentine Mott's report, ignored by Brooks) to the Port Pillow massacre, that ever got a word of condemnation in *The Express* unless accompanied by some whining apology to Jeff. Davis, or a virulent attack upon the Abolitionists for "provoking" our Southern brethren?

THE DAY.

If there be any man so faint of heart as to doubt whether he have cause of thanksgiving to-day, let him take note that it is impossible even to enumerate the circumstances which compelled this nation's general gratitude without seeming to speak upon subjects that are trite and commonplace. We know that the most imminent peril which beset the Republic is past. We know that the double victories of this year—the victories in the field and at the polls—have decisively answered for us the one question which, until now, has been pending. We know that the people of the Union, having heretofore shown that they possessed the power to preserve this country, now finally declare that they have also the will. Therefore it is that we deem this the moment when, more than at any other period of their history, the American people owe thanks to Him who has put it into their hearts to resolve unalterably that the Republic shall live and not die.

Let us by no means forget the means which have contributed to this crowning result. In this convulsion which for almost four years has shaken the Continent, it is to the Army and Navy of the United States that the chief acknowledgments of the people are due. Do we forget that not many weeks ago the North lay supinely sunk in despair. Who but Sheridan and Sherman and the brave troops who fight under those leaders, extricated us from that fit of unmanly despondency? The conquest of Atlanta and the four triumphs in the Shenandoah mark the successive stages by which this people passed from sullen disbelief in the possibility of success to their present undoubting confidence in the restoration of the Union. Never let us fail to acknowledge that the valor of our soldiers and the unequalled skill of our Generals proved at the most critical instant the salvation of the Republic; and never let us fail to give thanks for their gallant intervention.

For what followed every patriot heart to-day overflows with thankfulness. The question presented to us on the Eighth of November was by no means one of comparison between the personal virtues of opposing candidates; but on that day the American people were required to declare: Are you for surrendering to the Rebellion, or are you for crushing it at whatever cost? And the American people said: We are for crushing the Rebellion at whatever cost in men, in money, in time, in resources. And for that resolve we to-day give thanks. Everything tended to that. Victories were glorious in themselves, but they were more glorious in their influence.

To-day, then, is a new point of departure. To-day we take everything for granted. To-day hope passes into conviction, and the eagerness of patriotic anticipation becomes the assured conviction of a settled resolve. What has been called the experiment of Republican government ceases to be an experiment. We are called upon to render thanks for nothing less than the stability of this Union, for the seal divinely set upon the principles of Democracy, and for the preservation of the one Republic, upon which the life or death of these principles was finally to be dependent; and it is not death, but life.

SLAVERY—CATHOLICISM.

The *Tablet* thus responds to our statement that the notorious and extraordinary abominations of the Slave Auctions and Slave-Trade of New-Orleans—which have shocked intelligent travelers from all civilized countries—never evoked a rebuke from the Catholic Archbishop of that city:

"Now, supposing these things to have occurred, and we doubt not that they will, what right had the Archbishop of New-Orleans to interfere? Were he the Pope himself, he would have no right to interfere. It is to the enterprise Yankee Protestants, who are for the most part engaged in the slave trade? Would it not be highly imprudent for a Catholic Archbishop to take it upon him to have issued a pastoral, or 'entered a protest' on such a subject, especially in a city where the great bulk of the population are Protestants? No doubt the Archbishop and his clergy, proceeding in their churches against the immoralities, are, referring to, and exhorting the people in the confessional, but I repeat that they were not authorized to go, and could not go, with propriety."

—The *Tablet* must surely know that we have had much more to say, and with even less ceremony, of the shortcomings and misdoings with regard to Slavery of the Protestant than of the Catholic clergy of the Slave States. We have dealt faithfully with the former for many years, and in at least twenty articles for every one in which we have alluded to the latter. Yet we think the Catholic Archbishop and clergy of New-Orleans specially reprehensible in that their city was originally settled by Catholics, who planted Slavery there; and had full away there for nearly a century. And to this day the Catholics are the leading and most numerous denomination in New-Orleans, where there is the church of the wealthy and the very poor—of masters and slaves. We were informed by the intelligent and upright colored gentlemen sent from New-Orleans to represent the condition of their class to the President that a very large proportion both of the slave and the free colored inhabitants of their city were, like themselves, Roman Catholics; yet their Archbishop and clergy were unanimously devotees of Slavery and Secession. We think a parallel to this cannot be found in any other Church—at least, we hope not.

Now, it does seem to us that—in view of the fact that Christian women were for years sold at auction in New-Orleans to libertines, notoriously for the vilest purposes—a Christian Archbishop might at least have rebuked and forbidden any participation in this atrocious traffic by the members of his own flock, especially if (as *The Tablet* asserts) the slave-traders were mainly "Yankee Protestants." Even if it had been "highly imprudent" to do this, we think it an imprudence whereof a Christian prelate ought to have been guilty, at whatever cost to himself. If Churches and Archbishops are not mere futilities and wind bags, then they ought to be at least as "imprudent" as this on such provoca-

tion. The divine messenger who said to a voluptuous tyrant, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife," was therein very imprudent, for he lost his head by it; yet we feel that his rashness was nobler and more Christian than the Archbishop's prudence. And this, it seems to us, is the judgment of the Author of Christianity, when he says, "Fear not them that kill the body," &c., &c. But we will leave this matter open to consideration.

Slavery is now practically abolished in New-Orleans; the Catholic Archbishop and clergy are partisans of its re-establishment. Let the Catholics of Europe note the fact.

DEMOCRATIC DISLOYALTY TO TRUTH.

The *World* has a Washington letter of the 20th, which thus states the issue now pending between the loyal and the rebel States of our Union:

"The C. S. A. is neither tottering to its fall nor is it likely to be so. It is steadily and even with the earthquake of Mr. Lincoln's reelection. It still contains the only nearly elements of war—men, food and powder. It has never endured one of the sufferings of the colonies during our war of the Revolution. Its currency is not degraded yet to the condition of the continental money; its form of government is better adapted to the strain of war than was that of the colonies; and the object of our administration is not throughly wise, energetic, and destructive, than was that of the British ministry."

"The claim is indeed identical, but the object of the claim is different. Great Britain insisted upon the right of thinking for the colonies upon the money question. We insist upon thinking for the Slave States upon the slavery question. Long after fighting commenced, Great Britain could have retained the colonies by yielding her claim. Long after fighting had commenced, we could have had the Union under the Constitution, by yielding our claim; but we have chosen to persist, as Great Britain chose to persist, and therefore we have to conquer as she did not, or to give up as she did, or to find a middle course of safety."

"Our intestine trouble we take to be this: The inhabitants of the Free States determined in 1860 to have a voice about Slavery. The people of the Slave States insisted that, under the Constitution, the Free States not only had no voice, but were actually engaged, by good faith, in an instrument, from which a voice could not be withdrawn. It is not perfectly clear that such a dispute can only be settled by the utter prostration of the South physically, or of the Free States morally, or by the destruction of the subject of dispute."

—Is it not atrociously impudent in this Rebel-sympathizer to talk of the cause of the Union as "our side," and speak of what "we insist" on, "we could have had," &c., &c., as if he were on the side of the Nation and not on that of the traitors? "Our intestine trouble we take to be this," says this Copperhead: "The inhabitants of the Free States determined in 1860 to have a voice about Slavery." Why, then, foolish jinglers! "the people of the Free States" had an unquestioned, potential "voice about Slavery" in 1784, when the vote was taken in Congress on Mr. Jefferson's proposition that Slavery should be excluded by positive ordinance from all the territories or embryonic States, present and prospective, pertaining to our country. They had "a voice about Slavery," in 1787, when Congress, by the vote of every State then represented, decided that Slavery should be prohibited in every square rod of territory then belonging to the United States. They had "a voice about Slavery" in the Convention which framed our present Constitution, whereby it was voted that, in apportioning representatives in Congress, fifty thousand slaves should count as thirty thousand freemen, and that Congress might prohibit the African Slave-Trade after 1807. So they had when Indiana Territory, came repeatedly to Congress, asking permission to hold slaves for a limited term, and was sent home again with a frown in her ear, on the reports of John Randolph of Va., and Jesse Franklin of N. C., advising Congress to grant no such permission. So again in the Missouri struggle, in the purchase of Florida, in the Annexation of Texas, in the Nebraska contest, and forty more such, the Free States had "a voice about Slavery," no one questioning their right. You might as plausibly assert that the universe was created in 1860, as that the Free States then first "determined to have a voice about Slavery."

But you feebly assert that the Free States "insist upon thinking for the Slave States on the Slavery question." We insist only on thinking for ourselves. We did so in 1860, and gave fair notice that, regarding Slavery as an evil, we would not assent to its extension into the Federal Territories, but should prevent such extension if we could. That was the sum and substance of the Chicago Platform of that year. That Platform did not go one inch beyond Mr. Jefferson's position in 1784—a position which New-York (then a Slave State) and all the North unhesitatingly maintained. It did not go beyond the position wherein the South stood unanimously with us in passing the Ordinance of 1787. Yet you virtually affirm that the South is right in rebelling and shedding oceans of blood because the North stands where Jefferson eighty years since taught her to stand, and where the South unanimously stood with her in 1787.

RAILROAD TIME.

If there should ever again be chosen a State Legislature wherein the Railroad Kings of the day had not a controlling interest, we shall expect it to pass an act requiring each Railroad to run its trains on its own time, or to pay exemplary damages for each failure. It is not much, it would seem, to ask a Railroad to run its trains on its own time, but it is a great deal more than we get. Let each company reduce its schedule time to twenty, fifteen, or even ten miles per hour, if it will; but let it run each train in its appointed time, and take care to start it at the advertised moment. This is what is regularly done on the Continent of Europe, and which might and should be done here as well. The saving of time now wasted in waiting for over-due trains would be worth some millions per annum to the public. As a rule, our trains are habitually behind time; of every ten arriving in our city from any considerable distance, nine are from twenty minutes to six hours behind time. No one can calculate on his time of arrival at any place; no one knows that he can make a desired connection because the schedule of the road on which he is traveling justifies the expectation; and the resulting loss, disappointment and vexation, constitute an enormous nuisance for which there is no excuse. All trains should be so timed that a stoppage of half an hour can be made, up within the next fifty miles; and the starting of no train should be delayed one minute behind time because connecting trains have not yet arrived. Let each

train keep its own time, and none will have an excuse for tardiness, while two-thirds of the accidents now encountered will be avoided, because they result from trains running out of time.

THE PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

The decay of all material organisms is an inexorable law of nature. "All that's bright must fade," and all delicate and admirable structures must, more or less rapidly, dissolve and perish. This law is especially imperative with regard to nearly everything used for human food, whether of animal or vegetable origin. The more exquisite and delectable the combination designed to tempt and satisfy the appetite, the more urgent is the tendency of its ingredients to form new combinations with the elements which surround and approach them, and thus become at once revolting to the taste and noxious to health and life. That venison, for instance, should only be eaten the day before it could not be eaten, is a perverse maxim that illustrates the law in question. In spite of universal care and forethought, millions' worth of food are destroyed daily through its action, and innumerable buffaloes and other cattle are slaughtered for their hides, and the carcasses left to rot where they fell, because the conditions necessary to their preservation for food do not exist. Of Fruit and Vegetables, the annual loss by decay transcends all estimate, all conception; and thousands famish for want of the bounties of nature which, but a few weeks earlier, decayed and passed away before their eyes, they being impotent to prevent the ruin.

Several years ago, Mr. Gail Borden brought from Texas to this city his invention of a "Meat Biscuit," whereby the flesh of the domestic animals then abundant and of little value in Texas and Florida, as well as that of the still greater number roaming over the vast plains of South America, was to be preserved and made to minister to the sustenance and comfort of man. The biscuit was palatable as well as highly nutritious, but circumstances did not then favor the invention; so Mr. Borden turned his attention to the manufacture of Solidified Milk, which has gradually grown into a vast business, whereby he is making a fortune while contributing widely to the comfort and well-being of mankind. His biscuit will yet be extensively produced and appreciated.

For several years past the Hon. D. E. Somes, late M. C. from Maine, has been at work on Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, with a view to radical improvement upon existing methods of cure and preservation, to which end six distinct patents have been issued to him. He bases his efforts on the scientific truth that the atmosphere is naturally cold and adverse to decay—that heat is a product of sunshine or of some artificial device or procedure. He proposes, therefore, to secure the preservation of what-ever is now destroyed or injured by heat, through the construction of houses designed to preclude the admission of heat. To this end, he employs double and treble walls, roofs and floors, filled in with sawdust, spent-brick, water, ice, or some other non-conducting material; while the only air allowed to enter is forced in through pipes which take it from a height which insures its purity and force it through water, or some other cooling medium, into the apartments which require it, so as to keep currents always passing off through the ventilators, allowing none to enter, and keeping the temperature just above the freezing point. A slide, hardly opened before it is closed, admits or rejects the articles preserved therein; and here fresh meats may be packed or kept fresh through dog-days, their animal heat and all putrefying gases being expelled with a rapidity hitherto unknown; while fruits that now decay and become worthless, within a few days at most, may be kept unchanged for months, insuring ample supplies of fresh strawberries and peaches at Christmas, and of grapes throughout the Winter and Spring. Charcoal may be used for purifying as well as for cooling the air forced into the building, which is passed through the ground for some distance in order to secure the required coolness more cheaply than it can be attained by the use of ice.

We have refrained from any but the briefest and most casual allusion to Mr. Somes's mechanical devices to secure the ends he mediates, as those interested will be satisfied with nothing short of a careful scrutiny of his drawings and specifications, and he is staying at the Astor House, where any one who will may find him. The merit of his invention inheres in its fundamental idea or principle, which affirms the natural coldness of the atmosphere and the possibility of maintaining it through the simple extension of the sun's rays and the breezes that diffuse their heat, through the construction of buildings which keep this steadily in view. Should its efficacy be established, every market as well as every slaughter-house must be provided with a building or with buildings based on Mr. Somes's ideas and devoted to the preservation of articles intended for food, and a very decided revolution must ensue, not merely in meat-packing and fruit-preserving, but in various branches of industry—not less than \$1,000,000 per annum being now paid for ice in this country by the manufacturers of Lager Beer alone. The subject cannot fail to attract and reward the attention of business men.

Among those who have nobly contributed toward the Union triumph in our late Presidential contest, we record a high place to the makers, adapters and singers of songs, arousing the patriotism of the People and appealing effectively to their love of Liberty and Justice. Of these there are doubtless a number; but we happen to be personally acquainted with JAMES G. CLARK and BERNARD COVERT of our own State—two veteran ballad-makers and singers, and as devoted champions of the Union cause as exist. We wish it were possible to give these ministers of Freedom a benefit at the Academy of Music or Cooper Institute and have them, aided by others, give a selection of the best Campaign Songs. Should this fail, because "everybody's business is nobody's," we venture to exhort our friends everywhere to welcome these singers wherever either or both of them may

appear. Mr. Clark, we may observe, has devoted of the proceeds of his concerts, nearly \$4,000 since the war began, to the sustenance and comfort of our soldiers and their families; and Mr. Covert has only been prevented by severe and protracted illness from doing a like work for blessed Charity.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

It was to be expected that the Franco-Italian Convention of the 15th of September, which provides for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops and the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence, would produce a fresh excitement in Italy, and a new complication in Europe. Both effects already begin to be seen, and to cloud again the horizon of European politics.

In a former article on the Convention, we surmised rightly that the Italian Government, and that portion of the National party which would accept the Convention, would look upon it as a step toward the solution of the Roman question and the incorporation of Rome with Italy. The Convention pledged the Italian Government not to use force itself, nor to sanction force to be used for the overthrow of the Papal Government; but it did not provide for the case of an insurrection of the Romans against the Papal Government. The general impression produced by the Convention was that the Italian Government presupposed and wished that the population of the Papal States would soon after the evacuation of Rome by the French be able to put an end to the Papal rule and to annex themselves to Italy; while France was supposed to be in favor of demanding at least some kind of territorial independence for the Pope.

This view of the intentions of the two Governments has been fully confirmed by the diplomatic notes which have been recently exchanged between them. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has found it necessary to reiterate against some views expressed about the Convention in official Italian documents, and there have been, in consequence, renewed discussions, which, however, left the main question, whether the people of Rome should be at liberty to settle the Roman question in their own way, as undecided as it was before. Both Governments were agreed that it was best not to make any mention of such a contingency in the Convention itself, but to reserve in such a case entire freedom of action upon either side.

Since the exchange of the last notes, the Italian Government has hinted more strongly than ever that, after the departure of the French troops from Italy, "civilization and progress" will soon solve the Roman question in accord with the wishes of all Italy.

Still more explicit is the report on the transfer of the Capital which was made to the Italian Chamber of Deputies by Mr. Mosca, in the name of the Committee charged with the examination of the subject. The report, which declares in favor of the transfer, is free from all reserve and equivocation as to the extent of obligation which the Italian nation consents to contract by the adoption of the Convention.

"These obligations," says the report, "are too clearly expressed and too accurately defined to authorize the conclusion, or even the suspicion that Italy renounces her aspirations toward Rome. No, we do not renounce Rome, nor do we renounce the purpose to go there at some future time; we simply abandon the intention to go there by force." And, passing to the question of the transfer of the Capital, the report remarks that "if, on the one hand, it is no where expressly stated that the seat of the Government is provisionally transferred to another city, nothing, on the other hand, indicates that the new Capital has been definitely chosen."

The purport of all this is clear. Italy regards the Convention only as a means to procure the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Then, it is expected by the whole nation, the Roman question will at once be solved by the Romans themselves.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE-SHIP.

In *The Independent* for this week, Theodore Tilton concludes a powerful leader on "Three Cardinal Points," as follows:

Third—the duty of filling the Supreme Bench of the United States. The man who, succeeding Tany, shall be called Marshall, De Tocqueville has drawn a striking, almost alarming, picture of the political power of the judiciary in this country, and the immense influence of the Supreme Court. He says that the liberty of this nation would probably suffer more from encroachment by the Supreme Court than from any other cause. Is not our recent national history darkened with the shame of a Chief Justice who ruled like a monarch, and the duty of the Court will be called upon before long to deal with the most momentous questions it can ever handle—questions involving the dearest rights of millions of human beings, the sacred right of the colored race to the full and equal franchise of the Republic. If the Chief Justice of the United States should have either a wrong head or a wrong heart—if he should be another Tany—who could measure the far-reaching extent of such a national calamity? It is not only the man who will make the appointment, will be President only four years; but the man whom he appoints may be Chief Justice for forty years. It is therefore, in all the land, there is one man who towers above the rest of the countrymen in this high station, and who, in the eyes of the people, is the embodiment of wisdom, in the eyes of the law, the embodiment of justice, and in the eyes of the world, the embodiment of honor. The man who is appointed to this high station will be called upon before long to deal with the most momentous questions it can ever handle—questions involving the dearest rights of millions of human beings, the sacred right of the colored race to the full and equal franchise of the Republic. If the Chief Justice of the United States should have either a wrong head or a wrong heart—if he should be another Tany—who could measure the far-reaching extent of such a national calamity? 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